

the tendencies of modern therapeutics, such a division of space seems very unequal. The importance of dietetics is too well recognized to need further comment; and the ignorance of the profession, as a whole, on such subjects as massage and hydrotherapy opens the way for irregular practitioners, who sometimes accomplish much by methods of which the regular is ignorant. These subjects certainly need a more complete discussion in a text-book on therapeutics.

A. W. H.

Christianity and Sex Problems.—By HUGH NORTH-COTE, M. A. Crown octavo, 257 pages. Bound in extra cloth. Price, \$2.00, net. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a work of nearly 250 pages, the object of which is to adjust the relations between Science and Christian thought in the region of sexual ethics. The work consists of a series of essays on various phases of sexual feeling under normal and pathological circumstances. Such subjects are discussed as the origin of the feeling that sexual desire and gratification is immodest, sexual vice in childhood, the sexual aspects of co-education, neo-Malthusianism, the moral aspects of fornication, the regulation of prostitution, the hygiene of marriage, divorce, and the Gospel and sex relations. Most of these are subjects which possess medical aspects, and about which the physician should have some knowledge. They are subjects which lie on the borderland between the physical and the spiritual. In many instances it is difficult to decide whether patients who are suffering from certain forms of sexual disorder are most in need of the physician or the priest. For this reason accurate knowledge on the part of both professions is desirable. The whole question is one which the normal man always approaches with a certain amount of hesitation, and one whose treatment requires skilful handling lest it do more harm than good. In the work under consideration the matter is treated scientifically, and for that reason the book may be safely recommended to those interested in the subject.

G. B.

Hygiene and Public Health.—By B. ARTHUR WHITELEGGE and GEORGE NEWMAN. New edition, revised, enlarged, and in great part rewritten. Chicago. W. T. Keener & Co., 1905.

There is no branch of medicine more important than that relating to the prevention of disease, and there is no branch more shamefully neglected in the medical schools of the United States. It is true that the bacteriological aspect of hygiene is usually pretty well covered in our medical schools, but aside from this the subject is usually delegated to a junior lecturer, often one devoid of practical knowledge of hygiene, and the treatment of this important subject is usually perfunctory in the extreme. So far as we know not more than three or four medical schools in North America have a properly equipped hygienic laboratory, and but one gives a degree indicating that the possessor is capable of serving in the capacity of a public health officer.

The book of Whitelegge and Newman serves to emphasize the above statements in that it reflects all through its pages the thorough manner in which the public are protected in these matters in Great Britain. The manual covers the usual ground, and considers air, water, food, soil, buildings, schools, hospitals, infection, disinfection, and (in outline) the chief infectious diseases. Throughout the book the language is clear, the statements are brief and to the point and figures and tables illustrate points which may be rendered more lucid in this way. Though necessarily condensed, the information is attractively put, is practical and is free from those half-true statements which are so often seen as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to condense knowledge. Misstatements are lacking, and the book is evidently the work of men who are practical specialists in the

subject which they treat. The book can be highly recommended to both students and practitioners as an excellent outline of a subject which deserves to be much more widely and carefully studied. G. B.

Clinical Treatises on the Pathology and Therapy of Disorders of Metabolism and Nutrition.—Part VII. Diabetes Mellitus; its Pathological Chemistry and Treatment.—By Prof. Dr. CARL VON NOORDEN, Physician-in-Chief to the City Hospital, Frankfurt a. M. Edited by Boardman Reed, M. D., Physician to the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia. Translated by Florence Buchanon, D. Sc., and I. Walker Hall, M. D. New York. E. B. Treat & Co., 1905.

Students of medicine in this country may well congratulate themselves that the opinions of so great an authority as von Noorden have been made available to the English reading public. Perhaps no man now living is so well qualified to discuss the problems of diabetes. For many years a leader in research, surrounded by a very able corps of assistants who unceasingly toil over the collateral problems, having had, in addition, an enormous clinical experience, his words must carry great weight.

To read his masterly presentation of the subject is an intellectual treat. Thoroughly logical from beginning to end, the various phases unfold in natural sequence. Those who have derived their knowledge of the disease from the conventional text-book article which, at best, is unsatisfactory, will find here much that is practical and helpful.

It will be sufficient to indicate a few of the symptoms which come up for analysis. Among others, acetonuria is thoroughly discussed and its dangers pointed out; indeed, by the behavior of the acetone bodies during the withdrawal of the carbohydrates, von Noorden proposes a grouping of cases into mild and severe forms. The relation of the Islets of Langerhans to glycosuria is referred to as unproved. The toleration level for carbohydrates and the method by which it is to be determined is, perhaps, the most valuable practical point brought out. Pentosuria, levulosuria and maltosuria, as confusing factors, are alluded to. One of the most interesting chapters has to do with the reversal of the ammonia values of the urine during acidosis. The section on treatment is exceptionally full and is enriched by valuable tables.

C. Q.

A Manual of Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, for the use of Students of Medicine.—By ARTHUR P. LUFF, M. D., B. Sc (Lond.), F. R. C. P., F. I. C., and FREDERIC J. M. PAGE, B. Sc (Lond.), F. I. C., Associate of the Royal School of Mines. Chicago. W. T. Keener & Co., 1905.

It must be apparent to every student of modern research that chemical methods of investigation are being made use of to an extent unknown in former years; in fact, it is probably true, that the most important contributions of recent times have followed their introduction. In several of our universities the growing need for workers in this field has been recognized and efforts made to equip graduates with a broader knowledge of chemistry, but there is still much to be accomplished.

Successfully to prosecute original work in biological chemistry one must needs have had fairly extended preliminary training. The methods employed to-day in this work are by no means of the simplest, nor are the results obtained to be interpreted by the mere tyro. On the contrary, the worker has need of much technical skill and experience and should, in addition, be conversant with theoretical chemistry. Inasmuch as chemical pathology is no longer a mere speculative possibility, but a fairly well developed branch of science, one which bids fair to become a potent factor in the future of medicine, it follows, that the amount of instruction given to a student in this science should be made fully commensurate with its importance.